WASHINGTON.

The Adjournment Question Settled in the Senate.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill in the House--- Raid on the Printing Department.

THE GREAT SOREHEAD COALITION

The Democracy to Swallow the Presidential Candidates of Republican Bolters.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MAILS

Williams & Guion's Line Obtain the Contract-Cunard Going One Better Every Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1872,

The Final Adjournment Resolution Adopted in the Senate by 36 to 12—A Batch of Amendments Extluguished.

The administration Senators under Morton's lead gained their first real victory to-day in the passage of the resolution for early adjournment, After the chaplain's invocation had ended, Mr. Mor-ton, who had been laboriously working among Senators, moved to take up the adjournment resolu-tion. Mr. Sumner, in the blandest and most innocent manner, asked the Senator from Indiana to give his reasons for pressing it. The interrogated Senator proceeded to declare that his object was not a political one, that there were no such reasons behind the proposition and none to be gained. He simply wanted to hurry up business, push matters to completion and prevent wasteful and unnecessary debate. This seemed to be exactly what Mr. Sumner expected, and he answered by reading copious extracts from a speech of Mr. Morion, made in May, 1870, against adjourning on July 4 of the same year. The line of argument was completely opposite to that just presented by the administration leader, and the fact caused a good deal of laughter. Senator Schurz did not want adjournment until something was done about civil service reform. Mr. Morton replied sollo voce that not much was designed in that line. Schurz's amendment was put to a vote and lost by 16 to 32, Messra Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and Tipton being the only republicans voting "aye."

Mr. Trumbuli then moved to amend so that no adjournment take place until after a vote had been had on the House bill repealing the duty on coal.

Apportionment bill came up as the regular order.

Ar. Trumbull explained at length the changes made the report, arguing that apportionment was a mat-ter vitally affecting the House, and not the Senate; not be changed by the latter without good reasons; favor of a House consisting of 300 members, thus defeating a bill then pending in the House. Mesars. the bill, the New Hampshire Senator arguing that the basis agreed upon was, so far as concerned that State, plainly unconstitutional. Mr. Edmunds said that it gave Onio, with eight times the population of Vermont, ten times the representation. Mr. Morton, as usual, found a political reason for his opposition. He stated that under the Senate plan the republican party would lose twenty-two members, the loss of representation being in communities of that faith. He also opposed the fifth section, which provides that no Ter. ritory shall be admitted as a State without having the population required as the ratio of represen tation. The Senator hopes to secure the admission of New Mexico and Colorado in time to have cast their electoral votes for Grant, and the section he wishes excised would prevent this. The Senate then agreed to resume this question on Monday, and proceeded to take up the adjournment resolu-

Some discussion of a desultory character occurred, and then a vote was taken on a motion of Mr. This was lost by a vote of 16 to 32, Messrs. Fenton Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull being the republicans voting with the minority. The vote was then taken on an amendment of Mr. Schurz relative to revenue reform, which was defeated by a vote of 13 to 36, Messrs. Fenton and Sprague not voting. Mr. Summer then sent up a resolution, prefaced by a long preample, setting forth that justice should go before generosity, and that-Congress ought not to adjourn till civil rights war completely healed. The resolution, being worded in Mr. Sumner's most ornate style and read by him in his most rotund manner seemed to so impress every one with being overstrained that a general Mr. Hamin rising and quaintly inquiring, if it would now be in order to sing Old Hundred. Mr. would now be in order to sing Old Hundred. Mr. Summer retorted in an excited manner that the Senator from Maine should lead of, and proceeded to demolish the scoffers by reminding them that principles had been derided and the graves of the dead and been danced on before now, and that he re. garded the conduct of Senators in the same light a he would both reprehensible acts. He said, with the most solemn air, that he had stood alone before and that he could do so again when duty demanded. This remark seemed to excite his colleague, who, having laughed at Mr. Hamiin's suggestion, probably feit himself specially aimed at in Mr. Sumner's rebuke. Mr. ison said something not heard in the galleries; but which was afterwards reported to have been in effect that Mr. Sumner was always charging that he stood alone, in order to make it appear at home that he (Wilson) gave his colleague no suphis remarks and engaged in an animated colloquy, which evidently was full of feeling. This lasted e minutes, when he proceeded briefly. The vote was then taken and it stood 13 to 36, Messrs, Summer, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull being the only republicans voting for the amendment. The origi-nal resolution was then passed by a vote of 36 to 12, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull being in the negative. The Senate then adjourned. The House and the Pensions-The Appropri-

ation Bill and the Public Printing. There is more or less sparring over pensions in the House this session, and Mr. Moore, the benevolent Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, has a serious time piloting his pensioners, refused by the Commissioner of Pensions, through the shoals and quicksands of the appropriation Committee. Today one of those whom he had thought safety cribbed came to grief through a resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, to have his case reconsidered. This man, Adam Correll, was declared by Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, to have been a hanger of around camps, and it was always doubtful to which side he belonged. Besides, he had other small size to answer for—was a robber, a mur-derer and a thief. This indictment was so searching that the bill granting the pension was reconsidered and laid over. Another morsel of spice was thrown into the dull debate upon the Appropriation second section limiting the time for considering claims against the government. Mr. Garneld opposed this resolution against Mr. Butler, of Massa-chusetts, and Mr. Blair, of Michigan, both of whom spoke with caruestness against the section and in favor of Mr. Maynard's resolution. Mr. Blair made the point that a sovereign should not fix a limitawas the onslaught made by the vigorous Chairman of

Prom the liberal policy upon matters of expenditure hitherto pursued by him before occupying his present position to the new one of opposing all legislation or a generous or even just character the change strikes one as very peculiar. To-day his objective point of attack was Clarence King's report of explorations of the fortieth parallel. This work he displayed, drawing the attention of the committee to the expensive style of the name, when committee to the expensive style of the paper upon which it was printed, the plates illustrating it and which it was printed, the plates illustrating it and the binding. After this display from the Chairman, Mr. Sargent, of california, made the same display of the maps accompanying the work, which, he said, contain, among other things necessary to oe known the Comstock lode in all its gtory. The same aspersions were indulged in as by Mr. Garneld, and the impression left upon the members who gathered around the objects of attack, the volume of maps, seemed to be of a dublous import for the libraries expecting to be furnished with this costly and elegant work. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, however, came to the aid of the cause, and spoke effectively upon the subject of extending encouragement and ald by the government to the development of arts, sciences and literature, and considered the money spent in that way well invested. His remarks would have done honor to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations before assuming principle of economy prevailed.

The Sorehead Compromise—Plans of the Cor-spirators—Trumbull or Gratz Brown for the Presidency—Hancock or Joel Parker for the Vice Presidency.

The recalcitrant republican element is slowly crystallizing into formal and active discontent and the democracy is shaping its course to acquiesce in the action of the soreheads. The convention of the discontented republicans will certainly be held in Cincinnati almost immediately after the Philadel-phia Convention, and it will prepare both the ticket phis Convention, and it will prepare both the tloket and the platform for the democratic party. The democratic convention will not be held till late in the summer, and then only to accept and ratify the work of the sorehead republicans. This much is already understood between the politicians here, and just now they are holding long and frequent consultations on the subject. The difficulty will be in the choice of a candidate for President, the democrats being divided as to the recalcitrant republicans ought to select. The Indiana leaders, including Hendricks and Voorhees, are understood to ravor Trumbull, while some of the best men in the House prefer Juage Davis, of Illinois, or Gratz Brown, of Missouri. With a good many the favorite ticket is Brown for President and Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President. But Trumbull is earnestly at has many strong backers. A consultation by his friends—among whom are counted Senator Davis, of West Virginia; Senator Fenton and ex-Senator Hendricks-will be held in this city early next week to agree and determine upon the best policy to be pursued in this crisis. Dan Voorhees, who has just ceased crying ever the spilt milk of the new departure, thinks himself, however mistakeniy, the democratic Atlas who must bear the whole world on his shoulders, and he has assumed to be the director general of the grand menagerie. His show is not in very good order as yet, but men stronger than he are laboring to put other republican States pesides Missouri into an attitude hostile to the administration. Governor Blair, of Michigan, with ex-Congressman Driggs who have got into a very uncomfortable state of mind in regard to Senator Chandler, and the Senator in a like condition as regards them, are to lead in carrying their State for the new party. Senator malcontents, is to take charge of New York, and he is warm for the work. Senator Morreil, of Maine, who is not on good terms with his colleague or with Speaker Blaine, is expected, with what show of eason is not so apparent, to make his State once more hostile to republican rule. Mr. George W. Julian and Representative Shanks are counted upon to play the dissatisfied republican part in Indiana; Senator Logan and Representatives Farnsworth and Farwell, of Illinois, to guard Trumbuli's or anybody else's interests in that State, and even Mr. Bing-ham, of Ohlo, may be prevailed upon to do the same thing in his own State. This is the condition in which the democratic muddle stands at present, and there has been so little courage shown by the leaders of that party in Congress, and no real work accomplished by them, that it is not expected their consultations will result in anything of great significance. But party, and the readiness with which the leaders ac-cept the situation is surprising, many of them, parbe ready for a complete reorganization of the party. The State faction fights of the republicans are expected to be the strong element in carrying doubtful States, and as the condiof the States is not unlike its condition in New York, great things are counted upon on this head. In the matter of a candidate much anxiety and some magnanimity is manifested, and a very strong effort is to be made to induce General Hancock to accept the nomination for the Vice Presi-dency on a ticket with Trumbull, should the con-

been considered Presidential aspirants. Porter and Babcock Defiant. A. Buckingham, chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, in session at New York:-

ferences which are mapping out the working of the prospective Cincinnati convention finally agree upon Trumbull's nomination. Hendricks asks nothing

for himself and is willing to help anybody, and the

same thing is true of a number of others who have

Ing Committee, in session at New York:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1872.

SIR—In view of the facts that our names have been mentioned before your committee in an attempt to implicate officers on duty in the Executive Mansion in a pecuniary connection with the New York Custom House, we respectfully request that you will not close the present investigation without summoning us as witnesses and asking any questions which may assist the committee in its efforts to ascertain the truth.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

HORACE PORTER.

O. E. BABCOCK.

The Transatiantie Mail Service Contracts-The Wednesday Mail Awarded to William & Guion-Canard Offers to Take It for Nothing.
The Committees on Commerce and on Post Offices

and Post Roads of both House and Senate met this morning in conference with the Postmaster Gen-eral in regard to awarding the contract for New York city every Wednesday. Statements were made by the representatives of the Cunard and the Williams & Guion lines, from which it appeared that the average time of trips from New fork to Queenstown made by the former has been, during the past six months, nine days, seven hours and fifty-six minutes, and the average made by the latter has been ten days, seven hours and fifteen minutes. It was stated, however, that Williams, tans and Dakota, completed within a few months, and will after next May be able to run a months, and will after next May be able to run a first class fast steamship every trip, and thus carry the mail in about the same average time as the Cunard steamers. It was also urged in behalf of the Williams & Guion company that by either line the mails leaving New York on Wednesday reach London too late for distribution before Monday—twelve days afterwards, and the committees were reminded that when the Cunard line demanded increased compensation a year ago the other com-pany took the contract at the lowest rates offered by the government. In view of these considerastock of the Williams & Guion line are owned by Americans, while the Cunard Company is entirely English, the committee decided, after some discus-sion, to authorize the Postmaster General to contract with Williams & Guion for carrying the Wednes-day European mail on the terms now fixed by law.

Subsequently to the above named proceeding the Cunard line, through its agent, formally offered to the Postmaster General to take the Wednesday's mail from New York to Queenstown, the most important mail of the week, free of any charge, thus enabling the Postmaster General to reduce the post-age to four cents on letters to England. In connection with the proposition the following statement the Committee of Appropriations against the system was submitted:—During the year 1871 the mais of public printing. In this new part of watchdog of the Treasury tole gentleman is not yet fully up. line as follows:—Thirty-six times on Monday, the

remaining times on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-day; whereas the Cunard agent says if they had gone by the Cunard line they would have been delivered in London thirty-eight times on Saturday, tweive times on Monday and twice on Tuesday. The Postmaster General has this proposition under

New York Pilot Laws and the Supreme Court Jurisdiction.

The original jurisdiction of the United States supreme Court was to-day invoked to issue a writ of prohibition to the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern district of New York, to restrain his entertaining jurisdiction of certain cases brought under the New York Pilot laws by legalized pilots to recover half pilotage, they having offered their services, which were refused by the vessels to which they were offered. The ground Pilotage laws of the State are clearly a regulation commerce, and as such a violation the federal constitution and vold. States have no power without the sanction of Congress to pass such laws, and

Congress has no power to authorize the States to pass them, and all laws attempting to authorize such legislation by the States are void. The cases are uumbers seven and eight, original, ex parte McNeil and of ex parte Sand. Charles Donohue

Mint Matters-The Assay Commissioners. The following gentlemen were to-day appointed by the President as Commissioners to the annual assay or trial of the pyx at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, on the 12th day of February next:—Professor Joseph Henry, Smithsonian In-stitution; Professor John Torney, United States Assay Office, New York; Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, President Columbia College, New York; Professor President Columbia College, New York; Professor Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; Hon. George H. Stewart, Philadelphia; John Jay Knox, De-puty Comptroller of Currency; Professor W. P. Blake, New Haven, Conn.; R. S. Ste-vens, Esq., San Francisco; Samuel R. Green, M. D., Boston, Mass. H. R. Linderman and John Jay Knox were to-day before the Committee on Colnage in reference to the Mint bill now pending be-fore Congress. The bill will be reported from the mittee to the House at the first opportunity.

Changes in the Ships' Registry Laws.
The draft of a bill for the revision of the laws relating to the registry, enrollment and licensing of vessels and the customs service, prepared with great care by J. F. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be sent to Congress on Monday, laws, based upon the examination of special agents sent out by the Treasury Department to our princiession of Congress.

Commerce and Navigation Report.

The last proof of the report on commerce and navigation has been returned by the Register of the Treasury to the public printer, and copies of the report, it is expected, will be sent to Congress early next week. The edition for general circulation will not be ready for two weeks.

Bonded Railroad Routes. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day extended the time for procuring the prescribed seal locks on bonded railroad routes till the 1st of April.

Locking After the Assessors.

The attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been called to the fact that very many of the Assessors who are entitled to a cierk leave their work to the subordinate and engage in personal business of profit. The Commissioner today issued an order to all the Supervisors to report without delay all Assessors whose allowance for port those Assessors whose allowance can be reduced. The enforcement of the order it is esti-

House Committee Clerkships.

The republican members of the Special Committee on Civil Service Reorganization are preparing to report a bill arranging the clerical force of the House and changing considerably the little matter of committee clerkships, which is now in general so nice a perquisite of the several chairmen of commit-tees. The House will be asked to make this one of the standing committees of the House.

The Baltimore Whiskey France.
C. C. Gogle, one of the parties implicated in the whiskey fraud cases in Baltimore, and who is now on trial for defrauding the revenue, has made on trial for defrauding the revenue, has made a proposition to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compromise his case for \$20,000. This is the first acknowledgment of the justice of the prosecution in these cases, and as the offer is opposed by the Baltimore Internal Revenue officers, it is said that fill ternal Revenue officers, it is said that at the parties implicated will have to stand trial and abide the result. The amount of the alleged frauds is \$1,200,000, connecting with them ex-revenue officers and prominent distillers of Baltimore.

Congressional Temperance Society. perance Society is to be held at the Congregational church, in this city, on next Monday night, Senator Henry Wilson taking charge of the exercises.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to

thejsenate to-day:—
William Y. Gilmore, Receiver of Public Moneys at
Chillicothe, Ohio; Joshua W. Gilbert, United States
Marshal for the Southern district of Florida; Amos
Morrell, District Judge of the Eastern district of
Texas, instead of William S. Goddard, whose nomination is withdrawn.

The Indian and Diplomatic Appropriations. The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Indian appropriation bill, amounting to about five million dollars. The diplomatic and consular service appropriation bills will be next

The Charges Against Judge Field. The House Judiciary Committee heard the con-tinuation of the argument of H. Hastings, of California, asking the impeachment of Judges Field and Hofman, and continued the hearing until Monday. It is the general belief that Hastings has so far made no impression whatever on the com-

Southern Claims Commission

The Southern Claims Commission to-day heard the cases of John Alexander and James H. Bitzer, of Ciarke county, Virginia, and Charles B. Love, of Atlanta, Ga. The claims are comparatively small amounts. The first named claimant is eighty-tour vears of age. Senatorial Confirmations.

The only confirmation made by the Senate was that of James F. Legate to be Governor of Washington Territory. National Labor Reform Convention.

Mr. A. M. Puett, chairman of the Executive Com-mittee of the National Labor Reform party, after considering the mooted question of the postpone-ment of the convention, which is to meet in Columbus, Ohlo, on the 21st of February next, finds he has no right to postpone the meeting. Therefore the convention will be held on the day appointed. Rice and Leather Before the Ways and

Means Committee.
The Committee of Ways and Means to-day continued the hearing of persons interested in rice, among them John F. Tailmadge, of New York, who said that under the present duties the rice culture, in addition to other places, was more developed in Louisiana and Florida. Although the reduction of the present duties would benefit his trade, yet he believed that in four or five years under those du-ties the article would be as cheap as though they were now removed. The consumption of rice was not dim inished by the present duties.

Senator Norwood, of Georgia, spoke of a number Senator Norwood, or Georgia, spoke or a number of rice plan tations now unused for want of capital. If this branch of industry should be destroyed about fifty thousand laborers would be turned loose. They are the most ignorant of all the negroes, owing to the fact that they seldom come in contact with the intelligent portion of the population. If the rice lands should be abandoned they could not be restored. By reducing the duties on rice not only

the intelligent portion of the population. If the rice lands should be abandoned they could not be restored. By reducing the duties on rice not only negroes but planters would be severely injured. The committee next heard a delegation representing the leather interest, the delegation comprising large interests in Massachusetts, New Yorg, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Various firms in these States say they are manufacturers of leather from goat and sheep skins, and are against the abolition or reduction of the present duty on leather and manufactures of leather. In the memorial to the committee they say this industry amounts to a production of over \$20,000,000 a year, and giving employment to 50,000 operatives. In putting their goods into market they pay from \$14 to \$17 for common, and \$21 a week for skilled labor. while the same goods are made in France and Germany, with laber at from \$4 to \$6 for skilled labor a week. It is against the cheap European labor they want to be protected.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The House of Representatives Said to Have Committed Sel:-destruction by Illogal Ad-HARRISHTRO Jan. 26, 1872.

The Patriot argues that the adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday next, without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary and that the house has committed self-destruction, and advises that the doors be closed and the people choose new Representatives.

MINNESOTA.

Aiding the Sufferers by the Prairie Fires to Provide Seed for Their Land.

St. Paul, Jan. 26, 1872. In the House yesterday a bill in aid of the suferers by the late prairie fires was passed, providing for a loan of \$20,000, to enable poor people to buy seed for next crop. The loan to each party is not to exceed \$30.

The Legislature Memorializing Congress for Acceptance of the Fox and Wisconsin Im-

Acceptance of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Arbitrators.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26, 1872.

The Legislature of this State has adopted a memorial to Congress for acceptance of the award of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement arbitrators.

A memorial has been adopted in the Assembly favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Both houses have adjourned thi Monday evening.

MISSOURI.

The Senate and the Governor Bent on a Tilt-The Bill to Pay Maturing Bonds in

Greenbacks Vetoed.
Sr. Louis, Jan. 26, 1872. The State Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing to the amount of \$1,385,000 for the extension of the water works.

Governor Brown has vetced the bill to see the

water works.
Governor Brown has vetoed the bill to pay maturing State bonds in greenbacks. The Senate made the veto a special order for next Wednesday.
After the passage by the Legislature of the concurrent resolution requiring the payment of maturing State bonds to be made in greenbacks Governor Brown submitted the matter to the Supreme Court, that to-day has decided that the bonds must be paid in coin. The decision was presented to the Senate with the Governor's veto.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

New Orleans Quict-Tue Members Taking Their Seats-Warmoth's Chief of Staff Iuterviews the President.
Washington, Jan. 26, 1872.

Despatches from General Emory represent every thing quiet at New Orleans. He announces that thing quiet at New Orleans. He announces that nearly all the members of the Legislature took their seats at the State capital yesterday. Colonel G. Leonard, of the staff of Governor War-moth, had an interview with the President to-day in relation to affairs in New Orleans.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Eliza Davis, widow of the Hon. John Davis, and a sister of Hon. George Bancrott, United States Minister to Germany, died at Worces ter, Mass., on the 24th of January, after a long and painful illness, at the age of eighty years. Davis was an excellent woman and greatly es-teemed and respected through the years of her long teemed and respected through the years of her long life. Her husband was Representative in Congress from 1824 to January. 1834, when, having been elected Governor of Massachusetts, he resigned his seat. In March, 1835, he resigned the gubernatorial office to become United States Senator, which position he held for one term. He served again as Governor of the State, and also as United States Senator a second term. He enjoyed the popular appellation of "Honest John Davis"—a fact in which his wife, the lady now deceased, took great pride. Mrs. Davis was keenly sensible of the pleasurable enjoyment of the refluements of society and intellectual life. She possessed an almost masculine understanding, from assolating with types of the highest political genius and wisdom of the age. Among others, she became the friend of Clay and Webster, of Calhoun, Crittenden and Benton. Her power of cuistolary correspondence was remarkable. She was satisfied only with the actual and the substantial. Hence a great love for absolute truth, and, as some might deem, a too impatient utterance and imperious assertion of what she considered the truth was and must necessarily be.

Lord Pitzroy Lennox-Was He Lost With the

Steamship President?

A London journal of recent date publishes the following extraordinary and romantic statement: a person who some few months since was expected to startle the world with a revelation more mystifying and of wider interest than the cause célèbre of Tichborne now dragging its weary length along. It will be within the recollection of those whose memory dates back to the time of the loss of the Ilifated vessel, the President, that among the voyagers who were at the time supposed to have found, without one single exception, a watery grave were singled out as more than ordinary passen-

without one single exception, a watery grave, two were singled out as more than ordinary passengers, and their loss was specially dwelt upon in the newspapers of the day—one, on account of his universal popularity as an actor—the glited Tyrone Power; the other—Lord Flizroy Lennox. The lamily, having no reason to dount the authenticity of the story, and it being proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Lord Flizroy Lennox had taken his passage and embarked in the President, his loss was duly mourned, the sndden and special circumstances adding to the distress of the grief-stricken parents.

But if we are to believe the story of the person whose death we are recording, and who claimed to be Lord F. Lennox himself, he was not wrecked, nor at the fime of the wreck was he even on board the President. He did not leave New York at all; but, after going on board, returned ashore; nor did ne embark from the port in the ill-fated vessel. This statement, without the laintest trace of eccentricity or symptom of aberration of mind, he maintained to his dying day, and his last request, when in rull possession of consciousness, which has, we know, been acted upon, was that he should be buried in what he asserted was his true name, and that his comin plate should be inscribed with his full style and title—viz. Lord Flizroy George Charles Gordon Lennox. Monday, therefore, saw the remains (if he inscription on the funeral urn is to be credited and accepted in the spirit of the truth tablets should generally carry with them) of Lord Flizroy Lennox committed to their last resting place, attended only by three mourners and some twenty fellow clerks, was followed as a last mark of special respect. The coffin plate bears the following inscription:—"Lord Flizroy George Charles Gordon Lennox, aged 51. Died December 3, 1871."

The ground for this was deceased's statement, so far removed from hallucination that it fully satisfied many well able to judge, and more especially one medical genticeman of some eminence as a London practitioner,

LIFE ON THE HUDSON.

The Ice Gatherers All Returned to the Frezen Harvest Fields-Regatta of the New Hamburg Iceboat Club.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1872.

Weather very cold. The ice men have all resumed work. To-day, from the point up, about a thousand men and boys, with a large force of horses, are at work. It is estimated it will take about a week to nil the ice houses in the vicinity.

about a week to fill the ice houses in the vicinity. The ice is about thirteen inches thick, beautifully clear and solid, and the best that has been gathered in many years. Muon satisfaction is feit at the resumption of work.

The annual regata of the New Hamburg Iceboat Club took place to-day over a twenty mile course. The Phantom won the prize in the first class boats, a silver pitcher, in thirty-six minues and forty-eight seconds. The Whiff won the prize in the second class, a set of furs, in thirty-nine minutes and twenty-four seconds. and twenty-four seconds.

Superintendent Keiso, of the New York Police,
was the guest of the club.

To-morrow all the boats of the club will enter
into a grand scrub race.

A RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 26, 1872. As the passenger train on the North Missouri Railroad, due here about seven o'clock this morn-ing, reached a point between Bridgeton and Gram, fourteen miles from here, the rail broke under the locomotive, and the baggage and smoking cars were thrown down an embankment fifteen leet high. The ladies' car slid part of the way down, but without turning over. Daniel Ridley, brake-nan, was badly bruised about the head and legs. Several passengers in the smoking car were severely bruised and cut. One or two had their ribs broken, but none were fatally proposed.

REFORM PRIMARIES.

The Reform Democratic Primaries-Scenes and Incidents.

The primaries of the reform democracy were held

The primaries of the reform democracy were held last night in the various Assembly districts of the city. The vote polled in each district was large, and in general everything passed off quetly. In the First Assembly district, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fifth wards, there were five polling places, each claiming to be the legitimate one. At No. 13 Ann street things were so dull that those in charge closed the books and left before ten o'crock P. M., although the closing hour was to have been slowed. hour was to have been eleven o'clock P. M. At No. 78 Vesey street matters were a shade livelier, but the four policemen who were detailed to the place, fluding no need for their services, left at nine o'clock. No. 78 Greenwich street was no exception to the general quiet, though there were a number of roughs quite inclined to make a disturbance if they had a fair oppor-tunity. No. 74 Cortlandt street had decidedly the tunity. No. 74 Cortlandt street had decidedly the largest crowd and the greatest enthusiasm. Among those who visited and voted here were Aiderman Filzgerald, Judges Quinn and Hogan, Assemblyman Healy. William H. Crane, ex-Aiderman Moore, Mr. O'Neill, &c., &c., by all of whom the situation of affairs was eagerly discussed. The lifth and last polling place of the district was at the Vanderbit House, corner of Hudson and Hubert streets, where a large vote was polled, but nothing particular transpired.

Itemspired.

How it was nong in the third assemily district.

A. McLoughlin, William H. Rooney and Jeremish Manoney were the inspectors announced to take charge of the reiorm democracy primary in the Third Assembly district, to be held at No. of Spring street. Jeremian Mahoney was on hand in time, and soon his associates, accompanied by friends, arrived. Mahoney was assigned to take charge of the book containing the names of voters, and the friends of the other inspectors commenced to vote. They did this work so quickly that Mahoney suspected they had previous experience in repeating, and objected to votes being deposited faster than ne could check names. This objection was regarded as imperiment interference with the right of free sufrage, and Mahoney was charged with not being a citizen and naving no rights. He appealed, and saul that the records of his citzenship could be found filed among the proceeding of the Supreme Court for 1888. This was not satisfactory to the crowd that had now taken possession of the poli, and he was told to get out. Capitain Scully, the Supervisor of the district, interposed, and one Feeny took him by the neck, but the Capitain Scully, the Supervisor of the district, interposed, and one Feeny took him by the neck, but the Capitain shook him of, and called on the police to proceed the polis. The protection was not given, and the Capitain longed a complaint at police headquarters, whither he was followed by a portion of the mol, but they did not offer further violence. The Capitain returned to the polis, and finding all the reform bailots destroyed, he withdrew. Inspector Mahoney said the reformers would make no turther effort to vote mail they could secure the protection of the police against the bullies of the Fourteenth ward. Capitain Scully and Inspector Mahoney said the reformers would make no turther effort to vote mail they could secure the protection of the police were headed with the names of John A. Fo. of and the reformer has a portion of wice were the police with the mane

The study of the phenomena of light is one wherein beauties are ever being revealed that amaze and delight the student. To the practical man, with a mind intent only upon things that are of utility toward the acquisition of material wealth these beauties are little cared for or known. At times a phenomenon will occur that will rivet his gaze, and call out greater wonder than if he were nillar with its cause. But the occasion of marvel having passed away, he becomes again heedless

Last night a revealment of one of the most beautiof these phenomenas occurred. It was a lunar bow

about the moon. Early in the evening the sky was cloudiess, and the beams of the full moon that was caimly climbing to the zenith, enwrapped the city in a manite of sliver light. At about eight o'clock the sky became fiscked as with fleece that soon gathered into a bank of cirrous cloud at the northeast, the quarter in which the moon them was. Shortly after the circle of cloud around the moon began to decompose its beams and to reflect from its own outer side only the brown rays. The refracted rays gradually appeared and ranged toward the moon in brown, red, purple, blue and green, forming a gorgeous circumference, encompassing the inner circle, which was tinged at the outside with brown, and whose centre was occupied by the "Queen of the Night" resting on pure white.

The exquisite beauty of the phenomena would need a more detailed description, but even the sit could only give the barest idea of its magnificence.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Relie of the Battle of Waterloo Picked from a Lady's Pocket.

Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, at present living in

his city at No. 414 West Forty-fourth street, while out walking upon Broadway on Tuesday evening, had her pocket picked of a purse containing twenty-two English sovereigns. Within the purse there was also a handsome jewel in the shape of a Maltese cross, composed of a binding of gold, filled in with diamonds, amethysis and topazes. Beyond the mere pecuniary value of the cross, there was an interest in it of a peculiar nature to its owner, the jewel having been picked up from among the wounded and dead of a battle field.

Mrs. Cunningnam related her loss at Police Headquarters, and told Captain Irving, of the detective force, that

quarters, and told Captain Irving, of the detective force, that ALL SHE COULD REMEMBER of suspicious circumstances at the time she missed her purse was seeing a woman stumble, as if ner dress had caught in walking too fast. The portraits of notorious women thieves in the "Rogues' Gallery" were successively shown to Mrs. Cunningham until, on coming to that of Ellen Lee, she cried out that she identified her face as that of the woman who had stumbled.

Captain Irving arrested Ellen Lee yesterday and took her before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. Mrs. Cunningham was present; but, upon seeing the prisoner's face, said that she could not fully identify her. Justice Dowling remanded Ellen Lee, in order that the police could arrest the supposed confederate.

THE PUNERAL OF GENERAL EWELL. NASHVILLE, Jan. 26, 1872.

General Ewell's funeral occurred in this city today. It was altogether quiet and unostentatious. The remains were buried in the old cemetery.

ACQUITTAL IN A MURDER CASE. EVANSWILLE, Ind., Jan. 26, 1872.

falo, N. Y., last May, about nine miles from this city, was acquitted to-day by a jury at Princeton, Tileson county. He was tried once before, and the jury disagreed. The verdict excites great indignation among those who know the circumstances.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1872. Lieutenant Commander R. P. Leary has been or-dered to the Canandaigua; Passed Assistant Pay-master John R. Carmody is ordered to the naval tation at New London, Conu. Lieutenant Commander Henry C. Nields has been

detached from the Canandaigua and ordered to the Iroquois; Master Frederick C. Hvde, from torpedo duty and ordered to the Canandaigua.

Captain John Williams, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, has been wholly relieved from the service.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

The Police Clearing Out a Den of Thieves.

A Notorious Resort of Cracksmen Emptied-

Booked for thousand-More Work for Judga Dowling.

Captain Mount, of the Fourteenth precinct, made another descent last night. This time, however, it was on a different class of depredators to what he leared out on Broadway and on a different side of the town. For a long time past there has been a most notorious den, where thieves of the lowest and worst description congregated, on the corner of Hester street and the Bowery. The place had A PLAGUE UPON THE NEIGHBORHOOF

that respectable people dared not go within blocks of the dangerous hole. Captain Mount determined when he was sent into the Fourteenth ward to clear the district of all the disreputable places in it, and he has begun his work. When he started from the station house last night there were about twenty-five thieves in the Hester street den. These he expected to catch, but, unfortunately, only two of them were to be found when he arrived on the spot with his men. Ever since the Captain went into that precinct the thieves have kept up a watch upon his actions, and as soon as he stirs out of the station house the direction in which he goes is at once telegraphed togave him instructions to make a descent on this place he cautioned the Captain that the men were a dangerous lot, and recommended him to go there in Force and well armed.

The "pull" was decided upon last night, and about nine o'clock Captain Mount left the station house alone. He went down to the Bowery and then dropped quietly along the street. He was shortly followed by Sergeant Oates, who crossed the

then dropped quietly along the street. He was shortly followed by Sergeant Oates, who crossed had Bowery into the Tenth ward with ten men. Two detectives had previously been sent on to Hester street to watch the "den" in the rear. This movement of the police threw the thieves completely off the scent, and they were enjoying themselves after their fashion when the Captain and his men pounced upon them. The Sergeant and the police joined the Captain at the junction of the Bowery and Hester street, and they dashed into the basement, with the Captain in advance, armed to the teeth, and ready for a struggle. The thieves were completely surprised at the sudden appearance of the police, and several of the good of the police, and several of the good of the police, and several of the sudden appearance of the police, and several of the land of the police, and several of the theyen rapidly of one police, and several of the sudden appearance of the police, and several of the under the police, and proceeded to search the saleon. He found a quantity of burgiar's tools under the counter, which he seized, and then he marched the discomfited "cracksmen" to the station nouse. The tools were all of the latest out and newest design, suited to that branch of industry. With them under the counter was a paper of red pepper, which is used to throw into the eres of people in the streets before their pockets are picked. This "den" is, without any exception, the vilest and most dangerous in New York, and Captain Mount deserves well of the entire community for the manner in which he has executed this work. One reason why so lew of the ordinary habitudes of this place were

DISCOVERED BY THE POLICE

Is that they are constantly moving in and out as soon as the darkness sets in, and sometimes there are as many as forty of them there at a time. Superintendent Keiso has given Captain Mount instructions to keep on at this work until he has cleared the ward of everything of the Kind. It is understood in police circles that the Superintendent has

tion. The names given by the men, arrested last night were:—
Pat Knapp, twenty-six years of age, a saloon keeper, and lives at 28 Ludiow street.

James Morgan, twenty-eight, plumber, living at 22 Hamilton street.
Thomas Eugene, twenty-one, weighmaster, living at 51 King street.
Pat Connolly, twenty-seven, liquor saloon keeper, 61 King street.
Thomas Jones, twenty-four, blacksmith, living at 24 Monroe street.
Frank Nilson, twenty-four, plumber, living at 76 East Tenth street.

Frank Nilson, twenty-four, plumber, living at 76 East Tenth street.

John Lynch, 40, blacksmith, living at 116 Hester street. This man is one of the most notorious theves in America. His name is Patsey Couroy and his pleture adorns the Rogues Galiery.

William Connolly, 23, works in a spice factory, living at 62 Forsyth street.

Thomas Kinsly, 21, bartender, living at 145 Cherry street.

street. William Thompson, 26, saloon keeper, living at 28 They are to be brought before Judge Dowling at the Tombs this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

Honoring the Japanese in the Legislature-Splendid Dresses Made for the Princesses for Their Eastern Trip-The Chief J. of Japan Looking for Points in a California

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 25, 1979. The State Senate has adopted a resolution inviting

the Japanese to visit the capital. The Assembly nas not vet done so. Costly American outfits are being prepared for

the Japanese princesses, and they will not appear in their picturesque Oriental costumes of embroid-ered satin after leaving here for the East.

ered satin after leaving here for the East.
Part of the Embassy are now visiting the sliver
mines of Nevada. The State Agricultural Society
has resolved to co-operate with them in every posslible manner.
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan
attends the Fifteenth District Court regularly, and
is seated alongside of Judge Dwinell on the bench,
his attendants taking down all the proceedings in
the trial of Ike Brokaw for the murder of Robert
Evans. An expedition sailed for the Arctic Ocean yester-day to endeavor to find the winter haunts of the fur

COUNTERPEIT MONEY.

There is a quantity of \$10 counterfest bills on the Farmers and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepse in circulation. These buils are being put out by a man dressed in dark clothes, dark complexion, full beard, about five feet six inches, and he carries a small package of cigars in his hand.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 26—5 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds closed as follows:—1882a, 825c; 1855a, old, 935c; 1857a, 1856.
PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 26—P. M.—Rentes closed, 56f. 77c.

FARIS BOURSE.—TARIS, JAB. 20—F. M.—Rentes closed, 55. 77c.

FRANKPORT BOURSE.—FRANKPORT, Jan. 26.—United States five-twenty bonds 16-1/2 a 36/1/2 for the issue of 1882.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MAIRET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Noon.—Cotton strong. Midding upands, 10/2d. a 10/2d.; midding Orleans, 10/2d. a 11d. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales, of or peculiation and export. Sales of the week, 112,000 bales, of which the superior stock 16,000 bales, of which 156,000 bales are American. Evid imports of the week, 57,000 bales are American. Evid imports of the week, 57,000 bales are American. Cotton at sea for Liverpool, 353,000 bales, of which 197,000 are American. Sale of cotton on ship named at New Origans, 11d. for midding.

Sale of cotton on ship named at New Orleans, 11d. for midding.

HAYER COTTON MARET.—HAYER, Jan. 25—Noon.—Cotclosed firmer; tres ordinaire, 134f.; low midding, 134f.

TRADE IN MANCHERTER.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—5 P. M.—

The market for yares and (abrica at Manchester is Ermer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—5
P. M.—Spirits petroleum 11d. a 12t. per calion.

LIVERPOOL BERADETUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—Noon.—Receipts of wheat for three days 10,000 quarters, of which 7,500 are American. Flour 15a. a 27a. New prime beef, 71s. Bacon—Short rib mibdies 33a. 64.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 28—Noon.—

Tallow, 51s. for common. Rosin, 11s. a 11s. 6d. Calcutta, 11s. ed., 62s. a 62s. 3d.; linseed cakes, £10 8s.; sperm oil, £4f a £38.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Spanish gold has raised 2% per cent during the week. Sugar excited; demand active and prices advanced; stock is withdrawn, anticipating higher prices; there is also a speculative demand. No. 12 Duton standard, it a 11½ reals per arrobe. Muscovado sugar, fair to good refining firmer, at 9½ reals. The speculation in sugar has been greatly enhanced by several buyers who result their purchases here. This manner of doing business is different from any previous season, and has produced an unbeatity state of the market. Cautions merchants believe that save will fail next month, and it is feared that some of the strongest speculators will be compelled to suspend in case there should be a rapid decline. Exchange easier. On United States, 60 days, gold 11% a 11% premium; short sight, 13% premium. On London, 24 a 24% oremium. On Paris, 7% premium.

COTTON BECEIPTS.

The following figures show the total net receipts

Bales.	Ports.	Bales,
589,355	City Point	18,158
132,710	Baltimore	15,351
219,078	Philaderphia	16,839
844,226	New York	69,693
		6,333
26,312	Boston	28,710
168,653		Manage Parket
	Bales, 589,555 132,710 219,078 844,226 202,352 26,312	589,555 City Point